



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

guarantee of their absolute political independence and territorial integrity contemplated by the Monroe Doctrine.

LEONARD P. FOX.

Princeton University.

SOCIOLOGY

CALHOUN, ARTHUR W. *A Social History of the American Family from Colonial Times to the Present.* Vol. I, *The Colonial Period.* Pp. 348. 1917. Vol. II, *From Independence through the Civil War.* Pp. 390. Price, \$5.00 each. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1918.

To those who are familiar only with the type of American history which seeks to idealize the past rather than to disclose the results of scientific research, the present volumes are destined to produce something of a shock. The author has sought to throw light upon the present problems of the family, not by theoretical moralizing, but by the description of its historic development as a social institution. The history is traced from the wider old world origins through its specific modifications under American conditions. The work represents most painstaking search for documentary evidence which is given in a profusion of detail in both quotation and reference. It is a veritable source book of social customs and conditions which have influenced the changing ideals of the American family. In Volume I, *The Colonial Period*, the author traces the development of ideas in regard to courtship and marriage, the position of women and children, sex ethics and family life in colonial New England, the Middle Colonies and the colonial South. Various factors contributed by racial elements, religious practices and traditions, Puritan standards and ideals, etc. are considered. In Volume II, *From Independence through the Civil War*, the investigation is carried forward through the period of continental development and the disappearance of the frontier, showing the increasing importance of industrialism and the abolition of slavery. Typical chapters are: Marriage and Fecundity in the New Nation, The Social Subordination of Women, The Emergence of Women, Sex Morals in the Opening Continent, Negro Sex and Family Relations in the Ante-Bellum South, Racial Association in the Old South, The Effects of the Civil War.

In his preface to Volume I, the author has anticipated the most obvious criticism which may be urged against the work, viz., the seeming undue emphasis upon the economic interpretation and upon pathological anomalies. Nevertheless, a careful reading discloses a true historic perspective which removes it from the domain of fantastic interpretations and places it upon the solid foundation of genuine historical research. It is a cyclopedia of information in regard to the evolution of family ideals and morality in America and supplements admirably such productions as Goodsell's *Brief History of the Family* and Howard's monumental work on the *History of Matrimonial Institutions*. Its usefulness as a source book is marred, however, by the lack of an index.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.